

# “Exploratory Study to Assess the Knowledge and Attitude of Adult Population Regarding Voluntary Blood Donation in Selected Community Areas Jeolikote, Uttarakhand”

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## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Blood can save millions of life and young people are the hope and future of a safe blood supply in the world. A study was conducted to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding voluntary blood donation on adult population in selected area of Jeolikote.

**Materials & methods:** The sample of this study comprise of 50 adults were selected by Convenient sampling methods.) Data collected by structured questionnaire and analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

**Results:** Collected data was analyzed by using inferential statistics in the adults with mean value for knowledge is 0.63 and mean percentage 63% and mean for attitude is 0.84, mean percentage 84%. The data analysis revealed that there is non-significant association between age, sex, residential status, religion, economic status, educational status, occupation, marital status, information, source of information, (knowledge) and there is significant association between sex, occupation, information (attitude).

**Conclusion:** The study revealed that the adults having less knowledge but the positive attitude towards voluntary blood donation.

**key words:** Blood donation, adults.

## INTRODUCTION

Blood is vital for life. Blood donations are an integral and essential part of our health care system and without them many of the medical procedures could not take place. WHO is advocating that all countries move to a system of regular voluntary blood donation to meet their needs. A nation can meet all its need for blood if only one percent to three percent of its population donate. However, donated blood can only be used within 35 days of its donation. This means that a constant supply is needed to have access to enough blood.<sup>1</sup>

Blood can save millions of life and young people are the hope and future of a safe blood supply in the world. India needs about 6-7.5 million units of blood annually and every year there is gradually increase in this demand. National blood donation policy of India highlights on the need of supplying safe and quality blood to the needy through collecting blood from regular voluntary blood donors.<sup>2</sup>

According to WHO an estimated 38% of reported voluntary blood donations are contribute by people under the age of 25. WHO also insist countries to focus on young people to achieve 100 percent voluntary unpaid blood donations.<sup>3</sup>

In India, the annual collection of blood is only 5.5-6 million units against the requirement of about 8.5 million units. If only 3 percent of India's eligible population donates their blood, there will be no shortage of blood and its components in blood banks. This would mean that a significant number of deaths could be avoided if people donate blood regularly and voluntarily.<sup>4</sup>

## NEED FOR STUDY

The majority of the world's population has an urgent need for safe blood. Of the estimated 80 million units of blood donated annually worldwide, only 38% are collected in the developing world where 82% of the world's population lives.<sup>4</sup>

India's blood requirement is about 6 million



units per year. Blood banks are able to collect only about 3 million units per year. Patients actually die because the right kind of blood does not reach them in time.<sup>5</sup> If only 3 percent of India's eligible population donates their blood, there will be no shortage of blood and its components in blood banks. This would mean that a significant number of deaths could be avoided if people donate blood regularly and voluntarily.<sup>5</sup>

In Karnataka, annually 5.5 lakh units are required while the supply was only 3.98 lakh units. The Blood banks in Bangalore city are facing a shortage of 1.5 lakh units of blood every year.<sup>6</sup>

In view of above matter researcher felt that there is a need for the study to assess the knowledge and attitude of adult population regarding voluntary blood donation in selected community areas Jeolikote, Uttarakhand.

### Problem Statement

Exploratory study to assess the knowledge and attitude of adult population regarding voluntary blood donation in selected community areas Jeolikote, Uttarakhand.

### Objectives of the Study

1. To assess the knowledge and attitude of adult population regarding voluntary blood donation in selected community areas Jeolikote.
2. To find out the association between adult knowledge and attitude with their selected demographic variables.
3. To find out the correlation between knowledge attitude regarding blood donation among adult.

### Materials and methods:

The investigator has selected exploratory research design to assess the knowledge and attitude of adult population among rural areas. The setting of the study is in rural area of Jeolikote, Uttarakhand. The accessible population of present study includes people of selected rural area Jeolikote, Uttarakhand. The sample of the present study comprised of 50 adults of rural area. Convenient sampling is the type of non probable sampling was found appropriate for the study. In the present study the tool consist of two parts:

**Part 1:** Consist of socio-demographic variable.

**Part : 2** Comprise of questionnaire on knowledge regarding voluntary blood donation.

**Part 3:** Comprise of questionnaire on an attitude regarding voluntary blood donation. The investigator had collected the data after getting formal permission from the authority from the selected rural area,

Jeolikote, Uttarakhand and approval was obtained to conduct the study. The participants were informed about the purpose of the study and written consent was taken from the participants. On an average each participants took 30 minutes to complete the questionnaire/tool. The study was conducted in 2018. Subsequent with coding the data, it was analyzed and interpreted accordance with the objectives of the study.

**Table 1 :** Overall mean for knowledge and attitude of voluntary blood donation. N=50

	Knowledge	Attitude
Mean	0.62	0.84
SD Value	13.44	75.21

Table : 1 reveals mean for knowledge and attitude regarding voluntary blood donation among adults. In that mean for knowledge is 63% (0.628) and mean for attitude is 84% (0.84)



**Figure 1:** Bar graph on overall mean for knowledge and attitude.

**Table 2 :** Relationship between knowledge and attitude regarding voluntary blood donation. N=50

Level of attitude	Range	Frequency	Percentage
Positive	Above 60	44	88%
Negative	Below 60	06	12%

Table 2 revealed the correlation between knowledge and attitude regarding voluntary blood donation. It shows perfect positive correlation by r value of 1.

### Discussion:

#### Demographic characteristics of the respondent

In view of demographic variables, it is revealed that majority of the respondents 20(40%) were in age



group of 20-25 years. Regarding sex majority of respondents 30(60%) was female and 20(40%) was male. Out of 50 adults majority 49 (98%) were from rural area and 1 (2%) were from urban area. Related to religion the majority 48(96%) were from Hindu religion. The majority of the respondents 46(92%) were from Middle class. In education the majority of respondents 23(46%) was higher secondary. The majority of respondents occupation 22(44%) were housewife. The majority of respondents 30(60%) were married. The majority of the respondents 47(94%) from Yes. The majority of respondents 24(48%) were from mass media.

### **1. To assess the knowledge and attitude of adult population regarding voluntary blood donation in selected community area Jeolikote.**

The present study reveals that the Mean and SD value for the knowledge is 0.628(63%), 13.44 and the Mean and SD value for the attitude is 0.84(84%), 75.21.

### **2. To find out the association between adult knowledge and attitude with their selected demographic variables.**

Analysis revealed that association between knowledge and practice score with selected demographic variables was done by using chi-square. Analysis reveals that there is significant association between age, religion, Mother's occupation in practice and rest of the variables are found to be non significant

### **3. To find out the correlation between knowledge and attitude regarding blood donation among adult.**

Analysis revealed that the correlation between knowledge & attitude regarding voluntary blood donation is 1 so, it means perfect positive correlation. Knowledge is directly proportional to attitude if knowledge increased attitude also increased.

### **Recommendations:**

The study can be replicated in large samples for better generalization

**Conclusion:** Blood can save millions of life and young people are the hope and future of a safe blood supply in the world. India needs about 6-7.5 million units of blood annually and every year there is gradually increase in this demand. According to Association of Voluntary Blood Donors' Forum shows that the rapid decline in the number of donors throughout India. Significant number of deaths could be avoided if people donate blood regularly and voluntarily. Through awareness program on blood

donation the increased mortality rate can be reduced.

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